Morning Oregonian.

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WASHINGTON.

The House Refuses to Seat Manning of Mississippi.

MONEY AID VOTED TO FLOOD SUFFERERS

Senate Resumes Consideration of the Blair Education Bill—Investigation of the Circulation of the Bank—Danville Election Riot

The Nicaragua Canal Company Not Dead

WASHINGTON, Feb 15—[Special]—It may be a surprise to many to learn that the Nicaragua canal enterprise had been abandoned. This was not to be denied by gentlemen who are interested in the Nicaragua canal. In the last session an effort was made to secure a national charter for the company but it failed. The company has been incorporated under the laws of Colorado and has since been negotiating with foreign capitalists for the construction of the canal by private enterprise. It is said there is a good prospect for success in the negotiations, and that the backers of the project are confident that the work will be completed within the next two years. It is expected that this work will be performed, leaving a concession to the Nicaragua company for its future. At the beginning of the present session Senator Honeycomb introduced a bill to the same effect, granting a concession to the

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1884.

RULES OF THE HOUSE.

In a recent debate in the house of representatives on the adoption of the rules of the 48th congress, Mr. Reed, of Maine, a member of the committee on rules, proposed an amendment re-establishing the morning hour, to extend as formerly for an indefinite period, and making other changes, the effect of which would be to enable a majority of the house to control its business. He proposed that the morning hour should extend until the house vote to take up other business, and that during that time the committees have leave to report in their order, and have their business acted on. Under such a rule the majority can take up legislation in its order. This was the practice until the revision of rules in 1880. The present system, which Mr. Randall desired to have continued, concentrates all power in the speaker, and the chairman of the committee on appropriations, because that committee can report at any time. As Mr. Reed explained, when a bill is introduced it goes to its appropriate committee, "when it comes out of that committee it goes upon one of three calendars; first, the calendar of the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, if it be a bill appropriating money; or, second, if it goes to the private calendar, and is considered in committee of the whole on Friday; or, if it is a bill of a public nature and does not appropriate money, it goes to what is called the house calendar. The principle of our present rules is that every question shall be taken up in the order in which it finds itself upon the calendars, and if the house were to transact all its business, and act upon every bill so reported, that system would be perfection itself, because it would only be a question of time as to when any measure would be acted upon. But, unfortunately, congress does not do all its business. It does not do even 5 per cent. of its business." Under this system there are but two ways of getting a bill through. One is by the unanimous consent of the house, which throws the responsibility of its defeat upon one man, who has to incur the odium of objecting to a bill often under circumstances which do not justify it. A member may hear a bill read about which he has no previous knowledge, and while he is deliberating whether he will incur the enmity of a fellow member by objecting to it, the speaker says "no objection is heard," and the bill goes through. Mr. Reed says that one-half, at least, of the bills for public buildings of the last session were passed in that way. It is a very pernicious system, under which the success of a bill depends not so much upon its merits as it may the impudence of its supporter. "It is merely a question whether he can worry the speaker with a recognition." And he generally takes that time to demand recognition when the man who is likely to object to his bill is not in the house.

The other way to secure the passage of a bill is also dependent upon the recognition of the speaker. It is by a suspension of the rules by a two-thirds vote of the house. As Mr. Reed says, the business of every legislative body ought to be done by its majority. If it is a small majority, they take the consequences of their action. Under a system which makes legislation depend so much upon the favoritism of the speaker and the exchange of personal courtesy and favor among members, the most important legislation is delayed, while the "little bill" of various members goes through. This system accounts for the fact that general legislation, such as the bankrupt law, laws for the relief of the supreme court, for the counting of the electoral vote, and regulating the presidential succession, go over from one congress to another, while the bills in which members have a personal interest are passed. The country suffers, while the jobbers prosper, because the house has imposed upon itself such vicious rules.

A well known New York journalist is in favor of "a mitigation of the lawyer monopoly." One class of lawyers, he says, not over ten thousand in number throughout the United States, furnishes all our orators, law makers and judges; that is to say, the second-class lawyer furnishes nearly all our presidents, cabinet secretaries, governors, mayors, congressmen, legislators and members of local government boards. I say second-class lawyers advisedly, for first-class lawyers can make more money in their profession than in holding offices. The lawyer caste in this country makes all our laws, expounds them from the bench, and enforces them in executive offices. The lawyer is supreme everywhere, even in so-called reform organizations. There is doubtless some truth in this statement. It only shows that the business of politics—the management of parties and the control of offices—is a trade, for the successful prosecution of which the profession of the law affords better advantages than any other profession.

Mexico has been mortgaging itself to corporations more liberally and lavishly than the United States, with the advantage in our favor that we are under mortgage to men of our own country, while Mexico is mortgaged to American capitalists. Concessions have been granted to eight railroads on a most liberal scale. The National gets $29,452,000; the Central $30,000,000; Sonora, $3,968,000; the Oriental (Jay Gould's road), $7,725,000, and the Southern (Grant's), $1,650,000. In addition to these there are a number of short lines to which the Mexicans have granted equally liberal subsidies. On the other hand, the National road is estimated to cost only $25,455,000, a sum only $10,000 greater than its subsidy. But the entire revenue of the country does not exceed $25,000,000 annually; and the subsidies granted the roads amount, therefore, to nearly three times the annual income of our liberal neighbor.

Says the *Standard*: "If telegraphic news does not become public property upon the issue of a paper containing such matter, then the ordinary citizen who buys a paper and reads dispatches, has no authority in law for loaning his paper to a friend or for telling his neighbor the contents of that newspaper." Wouldn't it read equally well this way, viz: "If Bancroft's history does not become public property upon the issue of a volume, then the ordinary citizen who buys the book and reads its contents, has no authority in law for lending his book to a friend or telling his neighbor the contents of that volume." Bancroft gets a copyright for his narration of the battle of Lexington. Why should not a newspaper have a copyright for its account of an important event?

One of the most useless of all investigations is that now going on at Danville, Va. It is sufficiently known to the country that a great many negroes were killed there just before the late election, in order to intimidate the negro vote and beat the Malone party. It is a common thing in nearly a dozen southern states to do the like, and has been during many years. And what is more, the people of the north approve it as a means of suppressing the negro vote, agreeing with the southern whites that it is justifiable in the circumstances. What, then, is the use of an investigation? It will not mend matters in the smallest degree.

As a result of several weeks' observation in Washington Mr. Charles L. Colby, president of the Wisconsin Central railroad, is convinced that the "land grant railroads" will be deprived of all hope of getting lands which they have not earned, though they may be allowed to retain those which they earned subsequent to the time originally fixed.

The democrats have rearranged the congressional districts of Ohio so as to put 29,000 republican majority in one district and leave nearly all the rest reasonably sure for their own party.

RIVERS AND FLOODS.

The Ohio river and all its upper tributaries come out of a hilly country. Till recent times the whole country was covered with forests, which retarded the flow of the waters in the innumerable small streams, so that the rise of the larger streams was less sudden and impetuous than now. Since destruction of the forests began high water mark in the main streams has been gradually climbing higher and higher, till now, the forests having almost entirely disappeared, it is reaching points never before known. These flood floods come suddenly, and as suddenly subside. The water rolls down as before upon the bluff, and more water and more time this operation until the water cannot be colored by working the butter in it. Then pour off the water and salt the butter, and set it in the cellar room and let it stand till he next morning, when it will be come firm. It is now ready to work, and this should be done with care as butter is nearly spoiled by working too much; yet it should be worked sufficiently to relieve it from every excess of milk and water that may be in it. Now it will be ready to pack, as for sale purposes, in firkin or well glazed earthen crock. Watch very closely, see that it is well and even, place in the bottom a thin layer of salt, then put in the butter in small parts and down solid. Cover the butter with a piece of butter cloth and the last on any fine layer of salt and set it away in the milk room. If not full put the rest on packing. Then move the cloth and salt from the butter in the firkin and pack the last churning upon the first, and continue this process till the vessel is filled, then place the cloth and salt, and if a firkin head it up and set it away in the milk room and let it remain until such time as it is desired to market the butter made in packing in this manner will keep fresh for a long time, and hence will give the butter maker a chance of choice in the market. It is not only less labor to so pack butter, but is a much easier way to handle it, thus to make it into rolls. It has the advantage, when packed in this manner, of always being ready for the market and can be shipped to any point. I insist on this difference, how far it will always arrive in firm order and find a ready market.

DAIRYMAN.

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

SPOKANE FALLS, Feb. 10, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Your remarks some days ago on the subject of "Young America," give me an opportunity to present a view of the woman's rights question, which appears to have been a therto ignored. The facts regarding the rising generation stated by you, are generally conceded to be true, but it is amazing to see with what apathy this appalling state of affairs is regarded by all, or nearly all. The attention of woman is everywhere directed to the dreadful degradation of her position as a non-voter. She is made to believe that the tyrant man is daily and hourly trampling her in the dust because he does not allow her to vote. She is mad to gain for additional responsibilities in the affairs of the ballot, jury and office, the while her already great God-given responsibilities in her home amongst her children are very inadequately discharged. If they were not, how many young American lads would be a deplorable plight!

Instead of being urged for the sake of the country, if for no nearer reason, to give the tremendous influence for good she now dutifies the sacred efforts of her heart and brain, she is taught that domestic duties are beneath her powers, and that it is only man's selfishness that delegates such duties to her. Hence, the difficulty of the task before any one who would introduce effective household help. It is a sore sight that it is eminently respectable to do almost anything in the realm of labor, and greatly disreputable to be a lady, and the latter is the word in general use, when the fact of the matter is that those noble servants hold the comfort of the family in the palms of their hands so to speak, and therefore domestic service is one of the noblest of fields for woman's work. No man can fill a woman's place there. But if girls continue to be taught to despise household drudgery, as they term it, homes will be a by-gone institution, and with hotel training what can be expected of young America?

Is a man progressive enough to wait every possible avenue opened to women who have to earn their own living, but no woman can afford to live in complete ignorance of household duties, and mothers who bring up daughters without giving them a practical knowledge of said duties commit a sin against the community.

I am told that woman's vote will help the temperance cause in so far as anything else has done, or can do. I am a temperance woman myself, but think that, in this matter as in other reforms, the chief hope is in the rising generation; and if woman will take care of her home rights and teach temperance with either of the three, that will help the temperance cause more than her vote. Women's time will be more profitably spent preventing crime by good home training than in sitting on juries weighing the evidence of committed crime.

The advocates of woman suffrage appear to take it for granted that all who do not agree with them must take the ground that woman is intellectually unfit to vote. Such is not the case at all. I have as great a respect for the intelligence and capabilities of my wife as any one, and I think women's responsibilities are already heavy enough, and my sorry to see additional burdens put upon her. Man and woman are emphatically equal, but how much better for them to know almost absolutely man by alone than to crowd each other on the same trail. They ought not to live in a state of antagonism. Are there not men enough in this country to govern it, and can we not trust our husbands and brothers to do the law-making for us while we attend to the home making, and bring up good citizens to keep the laws, and in their turn to vote for us and legislate for us as we have taught them?

A MOTHER.

A NEW WORD.

PORTLAND, Feb. 15, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I see by your paper of yesterday and this morning that Mrs. Dr. B. A. Owens will lecture in the W. C. T. U. hall to-night on "Heredity." I must say I do not know what this word means, and think there are a great many in like ignorance, and knowing THE OREGONIAN is supposed to know everything, we ask for we are many—from whence springs this word, and where is it to be found? Is it some thing new? Is it English or not? INQUIRER.

The word has no place in old or middle English, but is much used by modern writers on physiology and kindred sciences. It was unknown by lexicographers till recently, but may be found in the supplement to the last edition of Webster, where it is defined thus: "HEREDITY—The transfusion of the physical and psychical qualities of parents to their offspring, the biological law by which living beings tend to repeat themselves in their descendants."

A DISGUSTED ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

WASHINGTON Co., Feb. 13, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I am a disgusted anti-monopolist. Our friends met at Salem the other day and "resolved" on various subjects, some quite indefinitely, but omitted to say a word upon the most pressing and practical evil—the granting of free passes to the officers of state, the buying up, or seeking to, of our courts and legislatures with railroad passes. On that subject an ominous silence prevailed at the meeting. Is it possible that the one or two passes in the pockets of one or two members of the meeting threw a cold mess over it upon the subject and caused it to be ignored? Or did the resolution denouncing discrimination on the part of the railroads refer to passes and mean that all of them should have them as well as the odd or few? There would be no monopoly in that, and I could see no harm in it. Please tell me what the meeting meant by that resolution. The resolution on the tariff will suit everybody for nobody, as nobody will dissent from it. The tax not raising more revenue than the government needs. All the money all ye free trade men and the revenue reformers will need to fight for. The west's rate must be protected.

The rates for low wool I put on low duties upon articles that cost, with the protectionist would put prohibitory duties on. Low duties would accomplish the end sought for, but would result in diminished revenue and either would confine the duties to the needs of the government, as the Salem resolution puts it, or so low as to let in some cheap, and super it is a free trade or protectionist.

But if anti-monopoly has power to make upon the person sons to exemplify every one we have passed in this state, I am ready to go and am prepared to leave the party. I am not a politician, have some individual peculiarities, but for meeting treats upon the work.

FARMER ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

ALBANY, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

My attention was directed, a few days ago, to an article that appeared in some daily of the city on the subject of the School Machine. also to one in the daily of the 13th on the same subject, but in connection with San Francisco. Now if the two leading cities in the northwest, one and four varying each, and speak low by no means, I no longer fear the speculations of "our boys." Indeed I have been somewhat surprised at the apathy displayed in the matter, and the indifference with which the people have been treated, and the arbitrary machinery with which the politicians system has been clothed, and clogged, and you may be one week not yet in sight, but that the simple system is becoming more intricate, and less practical, as the more intricate the system, the less common sense and the less its adaptability to the great masses of our school population, in all of which I believe you to be correct. In the right you speak of some hard cases, with regard to the uncertainty of discharge, which is regarded as a rare occurrence, and yet to the best of my knowledge there are but few annual cases and these have striven to avert it. The cases are the result of the system, they arise, in a large degree, from the system, and the fact that the teacher's position is uncertain. Or school system is the best system, but perhaps not the best that can be, or we need to make more and better teachers, that is to perfection, but all these are effects, effects of the causes we are striving, or should strive to remove, and not the causes themselves. Teachers or followers are the result of the system, and not the system the result of the teachers. Teachers or followers are not to blame for the system, but the system is to blame for the teachers or follow

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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 15, 1:47 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height above Sea Level	Change in Hours	Ther.	Rain Fall	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity	State of Weather
Portland	20.66	24	35	.00	Calm	0	Cloudy
Walla Walla	20.66	24	35	.00	Calm	0	Rain
Lewiston	20.66	24	35	.00	SW	5	Rain
Independence	20.66	24	35	.00	SW	5	Rain
Port Angeles	29.98	24	35	.00	SW	5	Rain

Minimum thermometer, 29 [illegible]

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The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1884.

ACTION FOR INJURY TO PERSON.

U. S. District Court, District of Oregon.

Monday, February 8, 1884.

Ira Chung, administrator of the estate of Lung Bah, deceased, v. The Northern Pacific R'y Co.—No. 1937. Action for injury to the person. Motion to set aside the service of a summons.

Sarah Buchanan v. The Northern Pacific R'y Co.—No. 1935. Same.

(1) RIGHT TO APPEAR SPECIALLY. A defendant in an action upon whom a summons has been served effectually, may appear therein specially, for the purpose of having such illegal service set aside; and there is nothing in R. 31 and 32 of the Or. Code of C. P. derogatory of this right.

(2) ACTION IN NATURE OF CASE AT BAR. Subdivision 1 of § 54 of said code, when applied to actions in the national courts, must be construed as if the word "county" read "district."

(3) CORPORATION—SERVICE OF SUMMONS ON. In this action against a corporation in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Oregon, the service might be served under said subdivision 1 of § 54, on any agent of the defendant other than its president, secretary, cashier or managing agent, unless it appears that the agent of the corporation upon whom such service is taken, is clothed with authority to receive the application of the defendant.

(4) CAUSE OF ACTION—WHEN AND WHERE IT ARISES. A cause of action given by statute to an administrator to recover damages for the death of his intestate arises out of such death and where it occurred; and not at the residence of the administrator or the place where it was made.

DEADY, J.:

These actions are each brought to recover damages for an injury to the person, caused by the negligence and misconduct of the defendant.

In Lung Chung's case, it appears from the complaint, that on June 21, 1883, Lung Bah was at work on the grade of defendant's road, in Multnomah, and to make room for the passage of a train, on which he was billed by the wrecking of a train, on which he was being carried from the place where he was working, in the county of Clackamas, to Portland. We Do., under whom he was employed; and that on November 23, 1883, the county court of Multnomah county, Oregon, granted letters of administration upon the estate of the deceased to the plaintiff, who is a citizen of China.

In Buchanan's case, it appears that the plaintiff is a citizen of Nevada, and that on February 19, 1884, he was at work for the defendant, as a carpenter, repairing bridges, on the line of its road in Washington territory, when by the falling of a bridge, upon a platform car, he had his arm and wrist broken, and was otherwise injured.

In each it appears that the defendant is a corporation formed under a law of the United States; and in Buchanan's case it also appears that its principal place of business is at New York, while in Lung Chung's case it is also alleged that the defendant was so organized for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway from Minnesota to Oregon and Washington territory; and that, except the place of business, the court takes judicial notice.

A summons was duly issued in each case, and upon the return of the marshal thereon, it appears that not being able to find the president, secretary, cashier or managing agent of the defendant in this district, he served the summons on Horace Tozer, "a person, the purchasing agent" of the defendant herein.

The defendant now moves to set aside the service of the summons in each case, having given the plaintiffs written notice of its appearance for the purpose, and by consent of parties the motions are heard together.

And first, the counsel for the plaintiff in Buchanan's case, insists that the defendant cannot appear for this purpose—only—that it must either appear fully, and without reserve, or not at all; citing § 61 and 530 of the Or. Code of C. P.

By the first of these sections it is provided, in effect, that a voluntary appearance of the defendant shall, for the purpose of giving the court jurisdiction, be equivalent to a personal service of the summons; while the other declares, that "a defendant appears in action or suit when he answers, demurs or gives the plaintiff written notice of his appearance, and until he does so appear, he shall not be bound in any action or suit by any of the proceedings thereto, except the giving of the undertakings allowed to the defendant in the provisional remedies of arrest, attachment and delivery of personal property."

Section 61 contemplates, of course, a full and unqualified appearance, and declares the effect of it on the jurisdiction of the court. But it has no bearing on the question whether a defendant has a right to make a qualified appearance for a special purpose, as to set aside an attachment or the service of a summons.

So, an appearance under said § 530, by delivering a demurrer or answer to the complaint, is in the nature of things a qualified appearance. There is only one other way for a defendant to appear, and that is by giving the plaintiff written notice thereof. And the question is, can that appearance be accomplished by a general appearance and for a particular purpose? There is nothing in the rule to the contrary. The statute says the defendant may appear by a written notice of the fact. This does not necessarily imply a full appearance or exclude a qualified one. If the defendant desires, in the language of the statute, to appear, "for the action, and not a "proceeding pertaining thereto," why may he not? and what is there in § 530 or the nature of the proceeding to prevent it?

The right to appear specially and move to set aside the service of a summons is one thing, and the allowance of the motion is another. Upon the substance of the service, there is merely the question of waiving in some matter of form or notice which does not affect the substantial rights of the defendant, the motion to set aside will be dismissed or a counter motion allowed, to amend.

But where the service is unlawful and cannot give the court jurisdiction of the defendant, it ought to be set aside or quashed, and unless the party, when it is made is allowed to appear for that purpose, he must run the risk of having a judgment given against him by default, and where a case where it may be, there is no appeal, and if there was, the illegality of the service is not apparent on the face of the record.

In Lyman v. Milton, 44 Cal., 630, and Kent v. Wes., 50 Ost., 185, it was held in the one case that a party was entitled to appear specially and move to set aside the service of a legal summons and in the other, to set aside the illegal service, of a legal summons and further, that the wrongful denial of such motion was an error that was not waived by the defendant's subsequent appearance and trial of the cause.

To the same effect is the case of Harkness v. Hyde, 98 U. S., 476, in which it was held that the service of a summons from a district court in Idaho, upon a defendant who is an Indian reservation, [illegible] which the jurisdiction of the court was by law circumscribed, was unlawful, and that the defendant was entitled to appear specially, to have such illegal service set aside; and further, that the error committed in denying the motion to set aside, was not waived by the defendant's subsequent appearance and submission to a trial of the cause.

The cases under consideration are within the rulings cases in these cases, and I see nothing in the books to take them out of it. Nothing less than the express language of a statute or the necessary jurisdiction therefrom would be construed by the court of justice as forbidding or preventing a party to appear in an action for the purpose of having the service of a summons set aside, on the ground that it was illegally served upon him—not in accordance with substance—and under such circumstances as to give the court any jurisdiction of the person or authority to proceed to judgment against him.

By the act of 1877 (18 stat., 470,) it is provided, that no civil suit shall be brought before any circuit court against any person by any original process or proceeding in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant or in which he shall be found at the time of service, such process or commencement of such proceeding," saving certain exceptions not material.

Whether the defendant is an "inhabitant" of this district, within the meaning of this act, need not now be considered. For if he is such inhabitant, he cannot be brought before this court as a defendant in this action unless by the due service of a summons upon him or can it be "found" here for such purpose, and so far as it can be so served here. And in this case we must look to the local law prescribing the method of serving a summons on a corporation, to ascertain what constitutes such service and the effect of it.

The defendant, being a mere legal entity, cannot be directly served with process. From the nature of the case the service must be a substituted one. Generally, it is made upon some natural person for it. This person is usually designated by the local law, upon the theory that the relation to the corporation is such that notice to him will result in notice to it.

By § 54 of the Code of C. P. as amended in 1880, (Sess. L., 37), it is provided that in case of an action against a private corporation, no summons shall be served on "the president or other head of the corporation, secretary, cashier, or managing agent," and in case none of these officers "shall reside or have no office in the county where the cause of action arose, then on any clerk or agent of said corporation who may reside or be found in the county, if it has no office in [illegible], then by leaving a copy thereof at the residence or usual place of abode of such clerk or agent."

Allowing that the practice in this court, in this respect, is the same as near as may be to that of the courts of this state, as provided by § 914 of the L. O., until the word "county," as used therein, means in the court below construed to mean the "district or territorial limits of the jurisdiction of this court.

The defendant, although an inhabitant of this district, cannot be brought before this court in a civil action, unless it be served in a manner in the mode prescribed in this section. If the action is transitory in its character, and service of the summons is made within the district on the president, secretary, cashier or managing agent of the defendant, the court acquires jurisdiction without reference to where the cause of action arose. But, if neither of these can be served, the case cannot be maintained in the district unless the cause of action arose therein. For the statute, in giving the plaintiff a choice of the mode of a summons against a corporation appears by inferior agent or clerk thereof, where the superior does not be found in the district, fix its the same to the where the cause of action arose in the district.

Now, in each of these cases, the cause of action arose without the district, and therefore the service of the summons served upon an agent of the corporation who does not appear to be the managing one, or its secretary, cashier or president, is unauthorized and illegal.

The illegality of the service, not from a defect in form of method, but in substance, and is, therefore, amendable. In effect, the law does not, under these circumstances, permit the defendant to be brought before this court in civil action within it its consent, upon a cause of action that arose with out the district.

The suggestion of counsel for the plaintiff in Lung Chung's case, that the cause of action is to be considered as having arisen within the district, because the plaintiff's letters of administration, were granted here, is ingenious but unsound. Of the court, the cause of action arose in the state, on the death of the deceased—the law of satisfactory giving an action to his heirs or personal representatives for damages done to—and the plaintiff's right to enforce this cause of action, by his said to have originated here, but the grant of administration to this id not create or affect the cause of action, though it gave him a certain power over it.

The motions are allowed, and the service set aside.

Mr. John H. Hoadley, for Lung Chung.

Mr. O. P. Mason, for Buchanan.

Mr. Cyrus A. Dolph, for the defendant.

CHINA.

MATTERS OF NEWS.

PEKIN, Feb. 13.—Foreigners have been warned in the river district. If hostilities is at once members of the French embassy will receive their passports. The approaches to Tientsin are guarded with Gatlin[illegible]

"Dandelion Mills" is the name of a new [illegible] famous silver [illegible] it was by superior to all other articles, and all others are used by every housekeeper in the land."

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Western Oregon.

A few days ago a young man named Gilbert met with a fearful accident. He was out hunting ducks. He had killed a number and finally concluded as he would load his gun heavier than usual, and, after so doing, he discovered a flock of birds flying above him. He fired at them, killing two of their number. The gun burst, the pieces of the breech striking him in the face, cutting a gash across his nose and one inch on the cheek, another piece taking effect above the left eye, while a third piece entered the right eye, leaving it in a mangled condition. The thumb on the right hand was cut almost off. The wounds were carefully dressed and at last accounts Gilbert was doing as well as could be expected.

Rev. P. Alderson, in a communication to the P. O. Herald gives the following list of history con cerning the town of Burnsville. He says:

This thriving little town is nestled in the foothills on the west side of the Willamette, in Linn county. A beautiful mountain stream known as the Calapooia runs through the center of it. The coal now goes mined and has a sterling bed. It is six miles east of Halsey, on the wide and go railroad, and twenty miles southeast of Albany, the county seat. Two families by the names of Kelling and Charbney settled in the neighborhood in 1845. The next year Alexander Kirk, Elias Watters, Jonathan and Lewis Ackley, James Blakely and M. L. Cowan joined the band. Cowan's wife and [illegible] were the only females in the shape of merchandise were first brought here in 1851 and put into a log cabin built for that purpose, and sold to the community. Hugh L. Brown selling as a [illegible] and thus commenced the town which bears his name. Mr. Brown still lives in the place, 73 years of age, hale and strong. A handful of years, and almost entirely filled. Rev. Reuben Campbell of the M. E. church preached the first sermon in 1847, and Rev. William Helm preached the same year. The meeting was held in the log house of Alexander Kirk. Rev. H. H. Spaulding of the Presbyterian church preached and taught the first school in 1849, and was also appointed the first postmaster. Rev. Wm. Sperry of the Baptists led the way for that church in 18[illegible], and his son, a very worthy [illegible], is in charge of the Baptist church here at this time, while his father has long since gone from toil to his reward. The present conditions are nothing like those. The town has now a church building, and [illegible] which should every Sunday. Two day schools which employ five teachers. The town is a rural district, backed by a farming community, and with over [illegible] people within [illegible] factories lumber, sash and doors, laths, with a good grist mill, and last but not least, the Brownsville woolen mills. These mills are run day and night; fifty hands are employed and it turns out over $50,000 worth of goods per month, in the shape of cassimeres, blankets and flannels, mostly shipped to Portland.

Washington Territory.

Father Desart, formerly stationed in Vancouver, is now laboring for the completion of a new Catholic church building at Seattle.

The trustees of the Clarke County Agricultural society will meet in Vancouver on Saturday, February 23, for the purpose of adopting amendments to the articles of incorporation and by-laws, and for the transaction of other important business.

A man by the name of Dooley, living on Cape Horn mountain, Clarke county, was out hunting one day and was fired at by a boy for a deer, and the shot hit him, the ball striking him on the hand, fracturing his skull. His thought he will not recover.

RAILROAD NOTES.

NOTES FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Three of the lines connecting the Northwestern traffic association and the Central Iowa traffic association have requested the commissioners to call a meeting at an early day, with a view of settlement of differences and reorganization. The general feeling is that the petitioning lines are in favor of reorganizing the association on a basis of the Morse pool.

The general freight agents of the Chicago freight pool, held a secret meeting at Joint Agent Moore's office this afternoon. It is understood that Commissioner Fink telegraphed Moore this morning to ascertain the sentiment of Chicago representatives regarding the re-establishment of the east bound freight rate. An authentic account of the result of the meeting is not obtainable. It is stated the agents decided to request Moore to inform Fink that they were in favor of maintaining the present schedule of rates.

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TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

Business has dwindled down to the least possible dimensions under the influence of continued cold. It would appear that even immediate needs are somewhat slighted the last two days. Shipping by river is entirely cut off, although the down river boats made the run yesterday. The Oregon will be due from San Francisco to-morrow and the Columbia sails to-night. They may be able to force a passage through the ice. Produce receipts are extremely small and for the past 24 hours consisted only of 75 chickens, 5 cases eggs, 1,250 lbs hops, 7 lbs fruit, 5 pkgs butter, 60 lbs hay.

Overland receipts include 200 lbs apple-chops, 100 lbs butter, 8 sks seed, 10 lbs wool, 50 lbs starch, 100 lbs bacon candles, 1 sk hams, 1 pkg [illegible].

The thermometer this morning on the eastern section has closed to zero point, and milder weather prevails. At all points this morning it was cloudy with thermometer 32 to 34 at 8 o'clock except Pendleton 6 [illegible] and Portland, where it ranged from 8 to 8 and S. Vaughan's thermometer reported from Meacham mist have passed overland. A very few days will see a general break up of cold weather. The Columbia is rising in the shape of merchandise were first brought here in 1851 and put into a log cabin built for that purpose, and sold to the community. Hugh L. Brown selling as a [illegible] and thus commenced the town which bears his name. Mr. Brown still lives in the place, 73 years of age, hale and strong. A handful of years, and almost entirely filled. Rev. Reuben Campbell of the M. E. church preached the first sermon in 1847, and Rev. William Helm preached the same year. The meeting was held in the log house of Alexander Kirk. Rev. H. H. Spaulding of the Presbyterian church preached and taught the first school in 1849, and was also appointed the first postmaster. Rev. Wm. Sperry of the Baptists led the way for that church in 18[illegible], and his son, a very worthy [illegible], is in charge of the Baptist church here at this time, while his father has long since gone from toil to his reward. The present conditions are nothing like those. The town has now a church building, and [illegible] which should every Sunday. Two day schools which employ five teachers. The town is a rural district, backed by a farming community, and with over [illegible] people within [illegible] factories lumber, sash and doors, laths, with a good grist mill, and last but not least, the Brownsville woolen mills. These mills are run day and night; fifty hands are employed and it turns out over $50,000 worth of goods per month, in the shape of cassimeres, blankets and flannels, mostly shipped to Portland.

FREIGHTS—Reports at the closing of the Jamie McNeil for S. F. were premature as her agents are authority that she was not ready at O. M. to-day. Negotiations are pending, however, and will probably result in a transaction to-morrow. The rate being named [illegible] said to be 40 cents per ton. The market is quite dull, with no demand and little pressure to charter.

WHEAT—All advices are of less firm tone to-day. The local market is entirely without interest.

HOPS—80 cwts[illegible] are being made to-day for export to-day. Buyers have been [illegible] with drawn from the market, although stocks here are not [illegible]. Values are more or less nominal at 16@[illegible] cents.

POTATOES—Cold weather has [illegible] injured values and while $1 25 is bid for choice, yet it is very risky.

POULTRY [illegible] supplies small, with chickens bringing $5 [illegible]. Ducks and geese in light request at old prices.

EGGS—Receipts liberal, with 30 cents generally bid. Mild weather will bring lower prices.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Aborgis with Castle was to leave Honolulu the 8th inst.

The Henry James and Isle of Erin are ready to go down the river.

The Columbia sails to-night and the Oregon will be due to-morrow.

The Tom O'Shanter will go down to Kanaker as soon as the ice is out of the river.

The Mercia has discharged her merchandise and has 400 tons of coal yet to take out.

Vessels now dered due are the River Lodge from Newcastle, Summer B. Mead from New York and City of Carlisle from Greenock.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.

Weather—7 A. M., raining; rainfall, yesterday at San Francisco, 35-100; at Sacramento, 60 100; at Los Angeles, 2[illegible].

2 P. M.—Raining; wind, south; bar. 29 47; rainfall this afternoon, [illegible]; at R. Bluff, 10 100; at Sacramento, 35-100; at Los Angeles, 1 [illegible].

Receipts—Flour, 6,[illegible] qrs sks; wheat, 3,[illegible] ctls; oats, [illegible] ctls; barley, [illegible] ctls; potatoes, [illegible] sks; wool, [illegible] lbs.

Freights—The market is quiet. There is a [illegible] ness passing. Wheat to Liverpool, 32s 6d; to Queenstown, 32s 6d; to Cork for orders, 32s 6d; to Falmouth for orders, 32s 6d; to Havre, 32s 6d; to Antwerp, 32s 6d; to Hamburg, 32s 6d; to Bremen, 32s 6d; to Rotterdam, 32s 6d; to Amsterdam, 32s 6d; to Ghent, 32s 6d; to Dunkirk, 32s 6d; to Ostend, 32s 6d; to Marseilles, 32s 6d; to Genoa, 32s 6d; to Trieste, 32s 6d; to Venice, 32s 6d; to Leghorn, 32s 6d; to Naples, 32s 6d; to Civita Vecchia, 32s 6d; to Barcelona, 32s 6d; to Valencia, 32s 6d; to Malaga, 32s 6d; to Cadiz, 32s 6d; to Gibraltar, 32s 6d; to Lisbon, 32s 6d; to Oporto, 32s 6d; to Vigo, 32s 6d; to Corunna, 32s 6d; to Santander, 32s 6d; to Bilbao, 32s 6d; to Pasajes, 32s 6d; to Rosario, 32s 6d; to Buenos Ayres, 32s 6d; to Montevideo, 32s 6d; to Valparaiso, 32s 6d; to Callao, 32s 6d; to Guayaquil, 32s 6d; to Panama, 32s 6d; to Acapulco, 32s 6d; to San Blas, 32s 6d; to Mazatlan, 32s 6d; to Guaymas, 32s 6d; to Yokohama, 32s 6d; to Hongkong, 32s 6d; to Shanghai, 32s 6d; to Amoy, 32s 6d; to Foochow, 32s 6d; to Swatow, 32s 6d; to Manila, 32s 6d; to Singapore, 32s 6d; to Penang, 32s 6d; to Calcutta, 32s 6d; to Madras, 32s 6d; to Bombay, 32s 6d; to Karachi, 32s 6d; to Aden, 32s 6d; to Suez, 32s 6d; to Alexandria, 32s 6d; to Port Said, 32s 6d; to Malta